

**43451 to 43461—Continued.**

the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). This tree is found in the Peruvian Andes on the tributaries of the River Guancabamba. (Adapted from *Humboldt and Bonpland, Plantas Equinoxiales*, pp. 41–44, pl. 13.)

**43461.** *SCHINOPSIS LORENTZII* (Griseb.) Engl. Anacardiaceæ.

(*Quebrachia lorentzii* Griseb.)

**Quebracho.**

A tall timber tree, native of central South America, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet and a diameter of 2 to 4 feet. The leaves are composed of 10 to 15 pairs of pinnae and the flowers occur in panicles. The fruit is a dry, indehiscent samara. The heartwood of this tree is one of the hardest, heaviest, and most durable timbers in the region of its occurrence. It contains a large amount (20 to 24 per cent) of tannin, which acts as a preservative, and it is used extensively for railroad ties, wharves, dry docks, fence posts, etc. The wood is whiter than that of the *Quebracho colorado* of the Chaco. (Adapted from *Mell, Forest Service Circular 202*, and from *Venturi and Lillo, Contribución al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*, p. 3.)

**43462.** *PINUS MERKUSII* Jungh. and DeVr. Pinaceæ.

**Pine.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the director, Botanic Gardens. Received October 16, 1916.

This tree, which is the only pine found south of the Equator, attains a height of 100 feet and forms a flat, umbrellalike crown. It is found in Burma, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippines, chiefly at elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The leaves are in clusters of two, the cones are usually in pairs, and the seeds are small, much shorter than the unequal-sided wing. The wood is very resinous, and the trunks are used for masts and spars. (Adapted from *Brandis, Indian Trees*, p. 691, and from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, pp. 393–394.)

**43463 and 43464.**

From the Himalaya Mountains. Collected by Mr. R. E. Cooper and presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Bees Ltd., Liverpool, England. Received October 16, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Cooper.

**43463.** *CHENOPODIUM* sp. Chenopodiaceæ.

(Cooper No. 5259.) "This plant grows in sandy soil at an elevation of 10,000 feet and forms a rosette of red-fruited sprays about 11 inches in diameter."

**43464.** *DELPHINIUM* sp. Ranunculaceæ.

**Larkspur.**

(Cooper No. 5355.) "This plant grows at an altitude of 10,000 feet and was in fruit only under moist gravel banks."

**43465.** *CHORISIA INSIGNIS* H. B. K. Bombacaceæ.

From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Presented by the American consul, through Mr. L. H. Dewey, of the Department of Agriculture. Received November 9, 1916.

"This is one of the silk-cotton trees, although not of such economic importance as the true kapok. The silk cotton is very nice and useful for stuffing pillows. The trunks of the young trees are spiny, but shed the spines with advancing age. I have seen trees of this species in the foothills of Salta with a diameter of 2 meters 40 centimeters, looking like immense onions. Some of the inhabitants there use the partly hollowed trunks of the live trees around